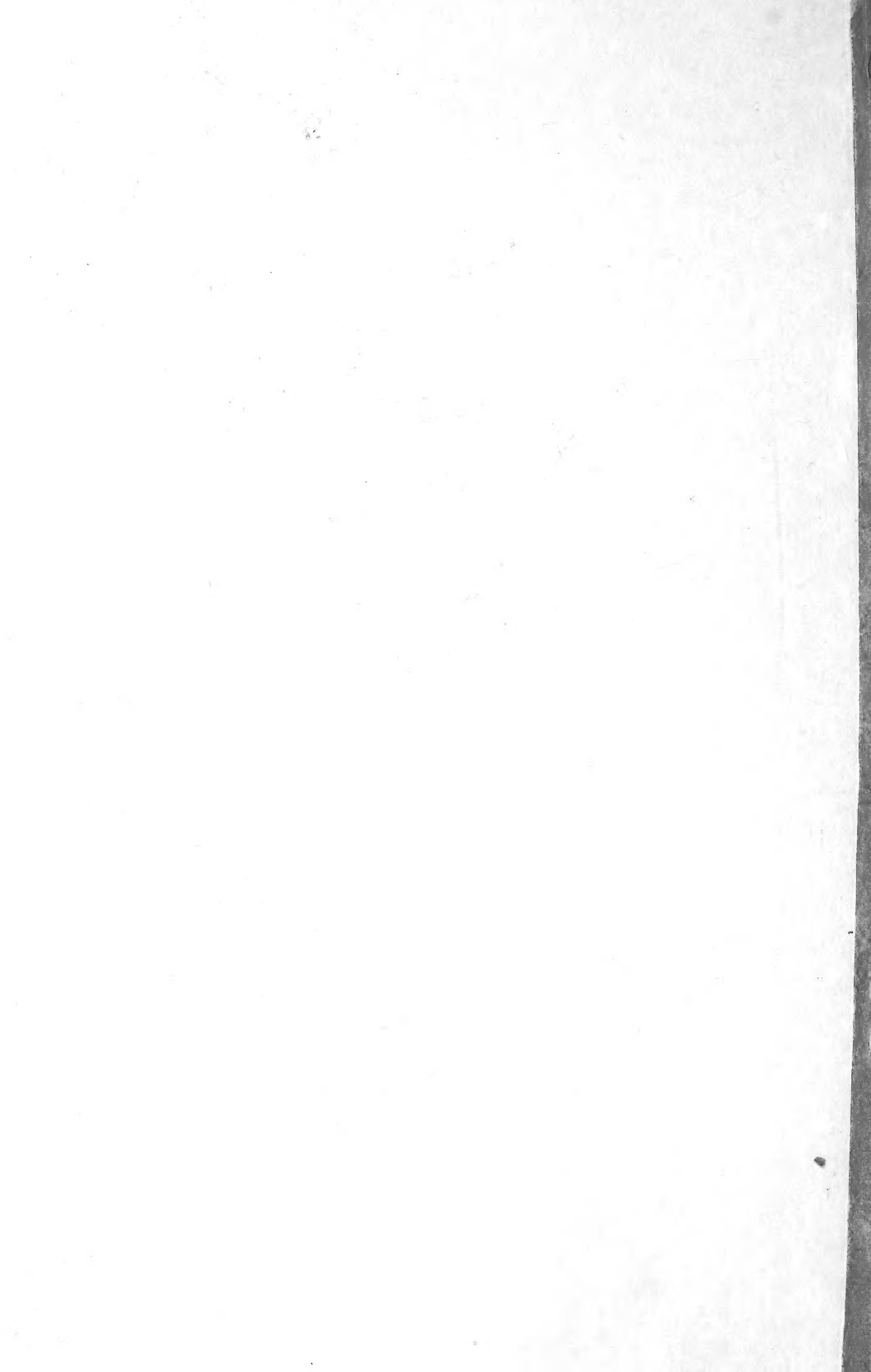


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6283 1904
Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit
and Ornamental

TREES,

Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Etc.

2 yr. old Gonzales Plum
5 foot Orchard Plow.



GROWN AND FOR SALE AT

PARIS NURSERIES.

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES EAST OF

PARIS, TEXAS.

H. L. CLARK, PROPR.

SELECTION OF FRUIT TREES.

Always give preference to one-year-old trees; they are much more likely to live, will grow faster, make better trees and live longer than older ones.

TIME OF PLANTING.

While fruit trees can be planted here as late as the 1st of March, there is no question but the very best time is from November 1st, to December 20th. Trees planted then make roots all through winter, become well established and will grow off rapidly in the spring and make much better growth the first season than they would have made if planted later.

PREPERATION OF THE SOIL.

The soil of an orchard should be sufficiently rich to produce good field crops, and should incline so as to drain, or artificial drainage should be made. Low, soggy soil will not produce fruit. Cultivate well the season preceding the planting of trees. Just before time for planting plow deep and harrow well, after which lay off rows the required distance each way, taking care to have rows straight. Make holes of sufficient size to admit of the roots in nature's order. Narrow deep holes and roots planted in a cramped condition will certainly result in a failure. Cultivate well for best results.

PREPARATION OF THE TREE.

Cut away broken or bruised roots to sound wood; shorten all roots to 4 or 6 inches long. Cut back one-year-old or straight stem trees to 24 or 30 inches above ground; let the tree limb within 20 inches of the ground, thereby making short bodies and low heads. This will prevent sunscald and lessen damages by insects. If branched trees are planted cut branches back at least two-thirds their length, those below less than those above; leave the leader 4 to 8 inches longest, thus giving the tree a pyramidal shape. Plant as deep as the tree stood in the nursery; on stiff clay soil, in loose loam, or where the land is subject to washing, plant two or three inches deeperr Fill up holes with best fresh or maiden soil, leaf mold and well rotted manure. Afterwards hill up the tree with turning plow by throwing three furrows to the tree on each side, the way the land will drain the best to carry off the heavy winter and early spring rains. When trees are received if they cannot be planted immediately, they should be unpacked, set in a trench, mellow earth thrown around them and thoroughly wet. If trees are frozen when received, the bundle should be unpacked and laid in a trench and entirely covered with earth until the weather moderates. When settin g out trees use plenty of water, after it settles fill up and pack firmly.

The grounds in the young orchard should be kept cultivated, and the most practicable mode of doing this is to raise potatoes, cabbage, raspberries, or some other hoed crop, that the trees may be worked until they come into bearing, or you may put in peas, broadcast or in rows and may make two crops of peas each year. Never put in corn, oats, or other small grain, as the idea is to keep the ground shaded as much as possible during our long heated summers. Should you put in peas, which is the very best, be careful to keep the vines from running on the trees, or you may cover the ground near the trees with some coarse litter to keep heat from the ground near the trees.



GREETING:

WE take pleasure in presenting this Catalogue, reciting briefly many of our most valuable trees, vines, evergreens and plants. Our stock is mostly superior to the past, both in growth of trees and in select varieties, with not a poor variety on the list. We have cut out many varieties, and still the list is long, giving you the cream of the whole lot. We grow trees especially for Northern and Central Texas, Southern Arkansas and Indian Territory, aiming to give you the best and up-to-date varieties grown, and certainly no one can beat us in growing nursery stock. The cost of growing nursery stock has largely increased the past season from various causes, still we invite a close comparison of our prices, with those of other Nurseries of responsibility.

You may depend on getting stock from us true to name. Our trees are budded or grafted on whole seedling stocks, knowing full well you cannot have a lasting tree without roots.

Grateful for the liberal and increasing patronage of the past ten years of our Nursery business, we will use every effort to merit a continuance of your patronage. It is our earnest desire to give entire satisfaction, and full value to all.

Respectfully yours,

H. L. Clark.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART.

Distances apart each way.	No. of Plants.	Distances apart each way.	No. of Plants.
1 foot.....	43560	16 feet.....	170
8 feet.....	680	18 feet.....	134
12 feet.....	302	20 feet.....	108
14 feet.....	222	25 feet.....	69



ALL orders, as well as all names and addresses, should be written plainly on a separate sheet, not mixed in body of letter. A lady should always sign herself "Miss" or "Mrs."

Orders will be filled as promptly as possible after the opening and forwarding season, which usually begins here about November 1st.

If varieties ordered have become exhausted (which will occur in any establishment), we will not take the liberty of substituting, unless requested to do so, but we will refund the money. Please say which you prefer. We can often furnish far better varieties than those ordered, and at the same price.

Send orders early, as we fill in rotation, thereby securing your selection of varieties.

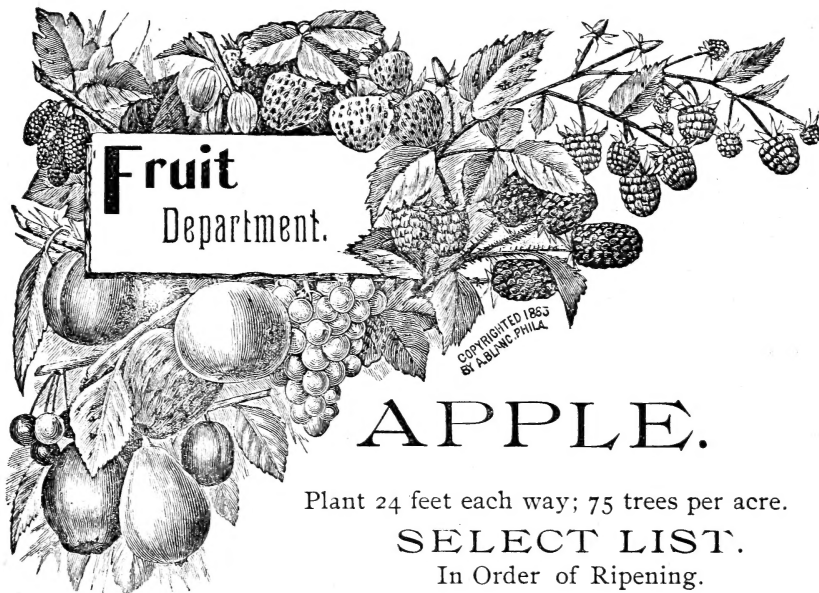
Give plain and particular shipping directions. If none are given, we will in all cases exercise our best judgment. When goods are not too heavy they should always go by express. We get special rates by express and in many cases this is cheaper than by freight. We do not send by mail at any time.

Packing will be done in best possible manner to insure the stock to arrive in good order, for which no charge will be made.

Remittances can be sent safely by P. O. money order, registered letter, bank draft, or by express money order, payable at Paris, Texas. Give preference to express money orders, they are cheaper, less trouble, and you always get a receipt.

TERMS:—Ivariably cash with order, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery) by express, with collecting charges added. No plants sent C. O. D. unless one-half the amount is remitted before shipment. Our prices are too low to allow any deviation from this rule.

We superintend our business, and will always be as careful as possible to see that all orders are correctly filled with first-class trees and plants true to name; and should any mistake occur, and reported in five days after receipt of the goods, we will immediately, upon proper proof, make them good by replacing trees and plants, or refunding the amount originally paid for same. We will exercise diligence and care to have all of our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees, etc., that prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to, between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue. Should any mistake occur, (which is not likely), write pleasantly, if you can, if not, write any way.



Plant 24 feet each way; 75 trees per acre.

SELECT LIST.

In Order of Ripening.

Early May—Small, greenish yellow. First of all to ripen.

Early Harvest—Fine size, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe June first, and lasts two or three weeks. One of the very best.

Early Red Margaret—(Striped June)—Medium, rather flat, skin yellow, with dark red stripes, sub-acid and high flavor. Ripe June 10th to 30th.

Astrachan Red—Large yellow, nearly covered with crimson, juicy, crisp, acid, a beautiful fruit. Continues through June.

Red June—Medium, conical, deep red, juicy. Ripe June 15 to July 30,

Yellow Transparent—A Russian Apple of good quality and decided merit. size above medium, color when ripe pale yellow, sprightly. sub-acid, a great bearer, trees coming into bearing in two years. Ripe July first.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large, yellow, beautifully streaked with red, juicy, crisp, finely flavored, fine producer, very hardy. Ripe July.

American Summer Pearmain—Medium, oblong, covered with red streaks and a few dots, juicy, very rich and perfumed; ripe middle of July and lasts four weeks. None better for family or market.

Townsend—Very large and fine, oblong, covered with red streaks on yellow ground, juicy, very rich and perfumed, one of the very best for family or market. Ripe July 15 to August 15.

Horse—Large, greenish yellow, acid, fine for cooking and drying, known everywhere. Ripe end of July and August.

Cole's Quince—Vigorous, a great bearer, large roundish, pale yellow, occasionally faint blush, core small. flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, best cooking, ripe or green, and fine eating, free from blemish, maturing well on the trees. Ripe throughout July.

Cleveland—Large, oval, flesh yellow, nearly covered with red and deeper

red stripes, very juicy and best quality; originated with Paris Nurseries. Ripe August 1st to 30th.

Summer Queen—Large, conical, deep yellow, clouded and striped with red, rich sub-acid, good. Ripe August.

Fameuse—Very vigorous, prolific, handsome, large, almost covered with crimson red on yellow ground, white fleshed, best quality. Ripe Sept.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, oblong, ovate conical, yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor, a standard for quality, tree a free grower. Ripe Sept.

Mrs. Bryan—Vigorous, upright, prolific, bearing young, fruit bright orange red, showy, sub-acid, of fine flavor, very highly colored. Ripe throughout August.

Fall Pippin—Very large, greenish yellow, very tender and melting, with a rich aromatic flavor, an excellent Southern apple.

Ark. Black—Large, round, oblong, flesh orange yellow, covered all over with very dark red, much darker than the Winesap.

Shockley—Medium, conical, always regular, yellow with bright crimson cheek, flesh firm, sweet or sub-acid, with good flavor, tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive.

Rome Beauty—Fruit large, round, varying to conical, skin yellow, shaded and striped, bright red, flesh tender, juicy, quality good, fine grower.

Baldwin—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich, tree vigorous, upright and productive.

Ben Davis—Large, oblate, greenish yellow, with crimson cheek, very showy, remarkably popular, fine for market, early bearer.

Gano—(Red Ben Davis)—Large, perfect form, conical, very smooth, deep red, extremely attractive, flesh pale, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, good shipper and keeper, tree healthy, vigorous and hardy.

Mammoth Black Twig—Very large, color a bright mottled red on upper half, the lower half being a reddish yellow, cavity russeted, texture fine grained, flavor a mild, pleasant sub-acid, flesh yellow, rich, firm and heavy, tree a strong grower and an abundant bearer, late keeper.

Springdale—First premium at Arkansas State Fair, one of our best keepers and will sell above all others, fine grower, absolutely iron-clad, heavy bearer, fine deep red color, excellent quality and a splendid keeper.

Winesap—Not the largest, but fine size, dark red, juicy, rich, well flavored.

N. B.—Nearly all winter apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of, in a cool, airy room, free from frost, the large number can be kept through the winter and spring.



SPECIAL VARIETIES.

Red July—Large, round or conical, yellow ground, nearly covered with dark crimson, with a few stripes on shady side, fine, showy for market. July 1st to 10th.

Nashville Mammoth—Very large, round, deep yellow, yellow rich flesh, ripening throughout the month of July, unsurpassed by any, they grow to be 16 inches in circumference.

Ghio—Extra large, red, yellow ground covered almost entirely with red,

sometimes a few stripes, rich and good for all purposes. Ripe throughout the month of July.

Capitolia—Originated at Gainesville, Texas, largest size, handsome appearance, of fine flavor, ripens Oct. and Nov.; tree vigorous and healthy.

Wine Apple—Fruit large, form regular, nearly round, a little flattened at the ends, obscurely striped and mottled with red on yellow ground, flesh yellowish white, juicy, crisp, rich, sub-acid flavored, one of the best, tree thrifty, vigorous grower, good bearer.

Collins Red—(Ark.)—Large golden yellow, covered with bright red in finely penciled streaks, broader stripes and on the sunny side often deep solid red, flesh yellow, juicy, good, and does not become dry, even in late spring, a late keeper, and hangs on the tree well.

Bismarck—Very large, handsome, red, fine quality. It is creating a sensation, as it bears at two years old and regular crops each year thereafter, rather a dwarf grower, but makes a nice compact tree.



CRAB APPLES.

Transcendent—Medium size, roundish oblong, golden yellow, with a rich crimson red cheek, at ripening the red nearly covers the whole surface, flesh yellow, crisp, and when fully ripe pleasant and agreeable, tree a stout, strong, rapid grower, perfectly hardy and a sure bearer.

Whitney—Large, striped, abundant bearer, vigorous grower.



PEAR.

Plant 20 feet each way, 108 trees per acre.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. July.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet, flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor.

Bartlett—The old standard by which all other pears are judged as to quality and value. Large, pyramidal, a little irregular, yellow, with a dash of color where exposed; flesh fine grained, melting, juicy and highly perfumed. August 1st.

Seckel—Fruit small, yellowish brown, unsurpassed in flavor, frequently grows in heavy clusters. August.

Flemish Beauty—Very large, pale yellow, with reddish brown cheek, flesh juicy, melting, sugary and rich, tree vigorous, and an enormous bearer, excellent. One of the best, and requires to be pulled before ripe and allowed to get mellow in the house. July and August.

Kieffer—Well known all over the country, very large, yellow with a reddish cheek, showy, for preserving none are better, for eating pull when they begin to ripen, put them away in a dark, cool room for four weeks, and they will get mellow and nice. September.

Smith's—Tree vigorous strong grower, large, yellow with reddish cheek, showy, for preserving none are better, and when fully ripe is a fine eating pear, far superior to the Kieffer. Ripe August 1st.



GOLDEN HYBRID. (Reduced)

SPECIAL LIST.

Early Harvest—It is the strongest grower to be found, both in the nursery and orchard; fruit always smooth and perfect, ripens 15th to 20th of June, and on account of its great size, beautiful color and lusciousness, it always brings the highest price; it has no off years, but bears the same heavy crops every year; commence bearing two years after planting.

Koonce—Vigorous growth, heavy foliage, very late bloomer. Its extreme earliness, with firmness of flesh and good shipping qualities, with its great beauty and spicy, juicy qualities will make it sought after by all lovers of fine fruit.

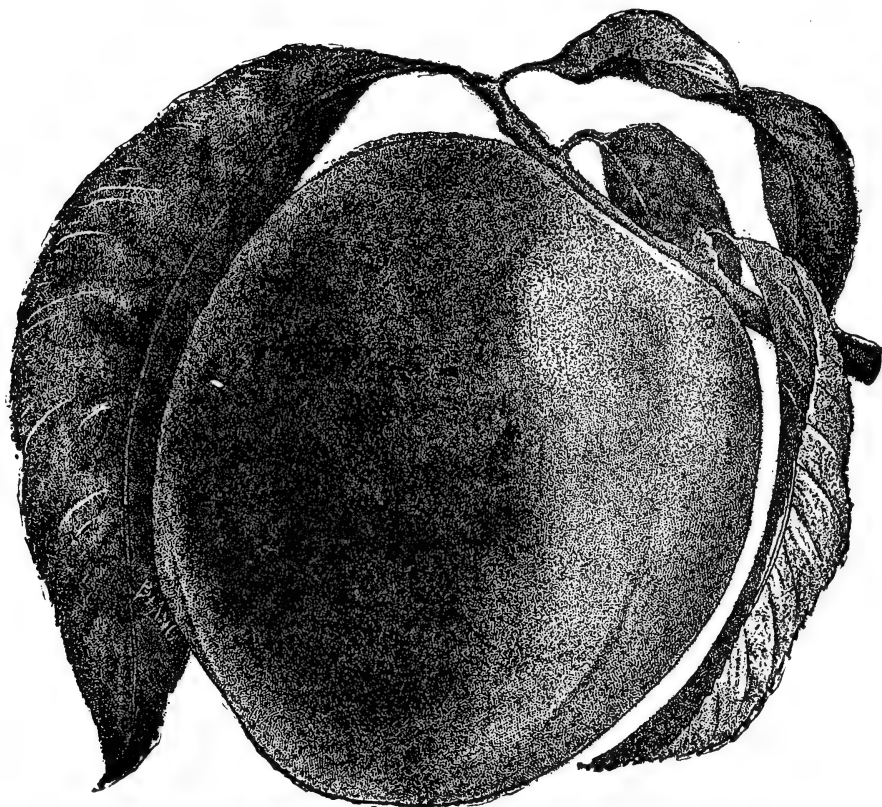
Summer Beauty—An old unidentified or unknown variety, introduced by Mr. Locke, who says it is decidedly the best pear he has tested. Large, yellow, with bright red cheek, has not failed to produce a heavy crop of fruit every year since 1880. Ripens the end of July.

Golden Hybrid—Vigorous, strong, healthy grower, large golden yellow with reddish cheek, very showy as well as fine and delicious, fruit ripening

well on or off of the tree, as large as good specimens of the Kieffer, bears young, and a very prolific bearer. See cut as grown on our grounds. Ripe August 1st to 30.

Ozark—Half apple and half pear; is blight resisting and a thrifty grower, blooms late, spring frosts never killing the blossoms, fruit large and of fine appearance, quality superb, a good shipper and a good canner, does not rot at the core, ripens evenly, allowing the fruit to be gathered from the first to last of August, bears every year.

PEACH.



ELBERTA PEACH.

A SANDY LOAM is the most suitable to the Peach, still it seems to succeed in all portions of Texas, and upon almost all kinds of soil. We have seen very fine peach orchards on black waxy lands. It often bears here the second year from the bud, and sometimes the first year. Train limbs low; prune every year by cutting back one-third to one-half of previous year's growth. The peach is very healthy here; it has, however, one deadly enemy—the borer. To prevent the attacks of the borer hill up the tree six or eight inches, in March, and level off again in November; if any eggs or small worms are to be seen they can easily be removed. If the borer has already gotten into the roots the best remedy we know of is to remove the earth until the roots are exposed, then apply scalding water, or, better still, scalding lye, and fill up immediately with earth. This should be done in fall or winter. Have no fears of the tree being killed. We have originated and introduced several varieties of value, from seedlings

fruited here. Our list has been carefully selected from hundreds of old and new varieties, and we believe will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

Plant 20 feet each way; 108 trees per acre.

SELECT LIST—In Order of Ripening.

Ripening here from 20th of May to 1st of June.

Sneed—Originated near Memphis, Tenn. White with red blush, semi-cling, is a better peach and ripens one week earlier than Alexander. Fine size and a model in appearance, tree remarkably vigorous.

Japan Dwarf Blood—Medium size, skin splashed with red, flesh marbled, with streaks of deep red, tree dwarfish, very prolific bearer, ripening with and before Alexander. Valuable.

Alexander—Extra early, fine size, flesh greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, adheres more or less to the stone. Matures here last of May.

June.

Greensboro—Large, color beautiful, with crimson or yellowish cast, many specimens measuring nine inches, flavor pronounced equal to an August peach, one of the most beautiful peaches grown.

Triumph—Large yellow freestone, mostly covered with red, very attractive, will certainly become very popular for market.

Ford's—Fruit large, approaching in size between good specimens of Alexander and Chinese Cling, very much resembles the Chinese Cling in color and shape, and doubtless is a hybrid of the Chinese Cling, and one of the early sorts, fine shipper, and never known to miss a crop for the past 15 years. Introduced by Paris Nurseries.

Mamie Ross—The finest early cling that we have been able to find, ripens just after Ford's, fruit almost as large as that of Chinese Cling, white, nearly covered with delicate carmine, flesh white, juicy and of good quality, regular and prolific bearer.

Carman—Large, of fine appearance and quality, free from rot, highly praised, extra fine for market.

July.

Crawford's Early—Large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy and rich, productive and a standard market variety. Ripe 1st to 10th July.

Belle of Ga.—Large, white, oblong, crimson cheek, juicy, melting, sweet and highly flavored; freestone.

Family Favorite—Large, white flesh, red cheek, free, sure, prolific. This is making a most favorable record. July 10th to 20th.

Reeve's—(Reeve's Favorite)—Mammoth in size, oblong, skin deep yellow, with orange cheek, flesh juicy and buttery, sweet and good.

Lee—(Gen. R. E. Lee)—Large, oblong, creamy white, with carmine wash, flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor, quality best; cling.

Chinese Cling—Very large, creamy white, beautifully mottled and washed with carmine, flesh white, red near the stone, very juicy and rich.

Mixon Cling—Large, oblong, creamy white, with much red, juicy, sweet and well flavored. Ripe just after Chinese Cling.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor, flesh yellow, an excellent shipping variety. No other peach has made such a name for shipping. (See illustration). Freestone.

August.

Champion—Very large sized peach, creamy white, with red cheek, free, ripening August 1st.

Croft's Golden—Very large, deep yellow with crimson cheek, flesh pure yellow to the stone, sweet, vinous and well flavored, with a nice apricot flavor; one of the finest canning and pickling peaches known; will keep for two or three weeks perfectly sound after they are ripe. Last of July; cling.

Ringgold—Large, oval, with short apex, creamy white, flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, larger and better than Heath; cling.

Berckman's—Large golden yellow, flesh yellow, with light red cheek, juicy and melting, one of the best; cling.

Lemon Cling—Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon, skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red, flesh yellow, slightly red at stone, juicy, sub-acid, excellent.

September.

Cleveland—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor, flesh yellow, firm, strong, vigorous grower and a sure bearer, one of the finest September freestones known. Ripe 1st to 15th Sept.

Stell's September—Large, round, pure white, very juicy and of best quality; ripe Sept. Originated with Paris Nurseries.

Henrietta—Very large, rather oblong, yellow, with a crimson cheek, flesh yellow, firm and good, one of the best.

Eaton's Golden—Medium size, skin golden yellow, with a few pink spots, flesh yellow, sweet and juicy, apricot flavor, finest pickling peach; cling.

SPECIAL LIST.

Victor—The earliest peach known; fruit full medium size, color light cream, streaked with red, cling, flavor very pleasant sub-acid, ripens well to the seed, tree very vigorous and upright in growth, an excellent keeper and abundant bearer, ripening before the Sneed peach.

Burke—Very large, oblong, creamy white, beautifully mottled and washed with carmine, flesh white, red near the stone, very juicy and rich; clingstone. Aug.

Bokaro—Very large, yellow, free, tree vigorous, stout grower. July.

Blood Cling—Large dark claret, very downy, flesh deep red, must be thoroughly ripe before eatable, much esteemed for pickling and preserving. Ripe Sept.

Clark's Mammoth—Extra large, deep yellow freestone, with dull red or brown cheek, round, flesh yellow, juicy and highly flavored, another extra fine market peach, weighing 16 ounces; ripe July 20th to August 10th.

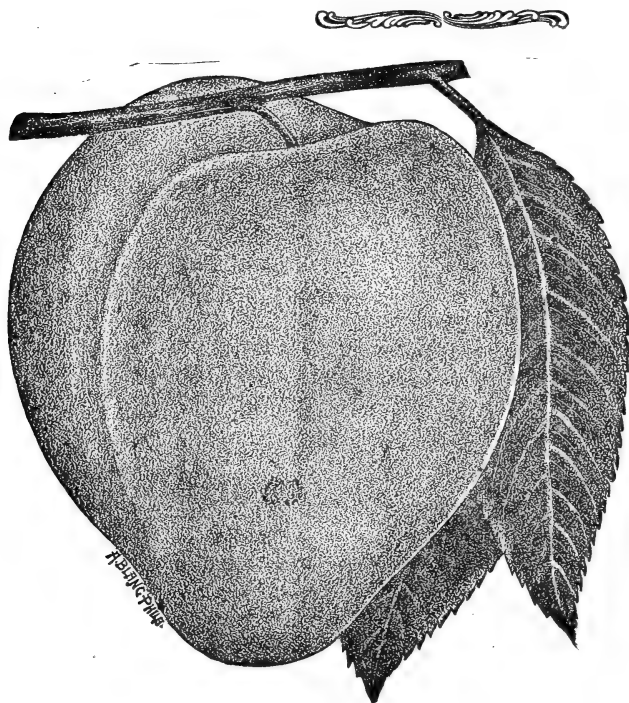
Emma—Large yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, best quality freestone. July 25.

Mathews Beauty—Extra large, yellow freestone, much larger than Elberta, fine quality, very showy and a valuable shipper. August.

Riggs—Large, round in form, flesh white, nicely blushed cheek, very showy, and has never failed to bear full crops, even in 1899; tree vigorous in growth. Introduced by Paris Nurseries. Ripe July 1st to 15th; free-stone.

Vincent—Exceedingly large, oblong, creamy white with slightly red cheek, juicy, sweet and well flavored; ripe about 15th Sept., when extra large clingstone peaches are scarce; tree vigorous and a sure bearer.

November Heath—Large, white, firm, sweet cling, pure creamy white to the stone, hardy, vigorous, prolific; very valuable late peach, ripening Oct. and Nov.



JAPAN PLUMS.

PLUM.

PLANT LARGELY.

The plum requires a heavy soil to obtain its greatest perfection. Clay, with a mixture of heavy loam, is the best soil for the plum. Nearly all plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the shade, where in two or three days they will take on a bright color, with the best results in quality. If left on the tree too long, they drop off and are not so good. Plant 14 to 16 feet each way. Following is a select list of known good fruiters:

JAPAN PLUMS.

Abundance—Yellow, very large, round but pointed, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, firm, small stone, the tree a handsome grower, with large leaves, which it retains until heavy frosts. (This is the character of all the Japan plums here listed). Ripe here June 20th and lasts for three weeks.

Botankio—Very large, nearly covered with reddish purple, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sugary, showy, a profuse bearer, beginning to ripen here July 1st and lasts for three weeks.

Burbank—Fruit nearly globular, clear cherry red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, pleasant flavor, tree vigorous grower. Ripe July 10th.

Chabot—Very large, yellow ground, nearly covered with red, with a few white dots, very solid, quality good. Ripe July 20th.

Hattankio—Large yellow, flesh yellow, seed small, fruit oblong, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, egg-shaped, with a little more point, very sweet. Ripe June 1st to 10th.

Red June—Large, deep bright red, with purple bloom, heart-shaped, of splendid quality, very early, hardy, vigorous, prolific; very valuable.

Satsuma Blood—Large, dark blood red, with bluish bloom, flesh red, firm, good, seed small, a fine plum and has borne large crops the two years past. Ripe Aug. 1st.

Wickson—The largest of all Japan plums, dark crimson purple, flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored, pit small, cling stone, quality best. Ripe just after Burbank.

CHICKASAW TYPES.

Ark. Lombard—Large, red, flesh yellow, juicy, good bearer and all-round fine plum. Ripe 10th to 20th July.

Wild Goose—Large, bright vermilion red, juicy, sweet, quality good, fine for market or home use, prolific, one of the best. Plant other plums near the Wild Goose, as they do not polenize well by themselves, when this is done they are hard to beat. Ripe June 10th to July 10th.

AMERICAN TYPES.

Kanawha—Medium size, almost round; in ripening it turns yellow, and then very dark red, one of the most delicious of all plums, very prolific, and a sure bearer. Ripe Aug.

Weaver—Large, oval, red and an immense bearer, fine valuable plum, both for eating and culinary purposes. Ripe last of July and August.

Golden Beauty—Medium, golden yellow, rich, firm, acid, excellent for cooking, immensely productive and a sure bearer. Ripe in August.

Spalding—Fruit large, yellowish green, with marbling of deeper green, flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, sugary sweetness, though sprightly and of great richness, fine grower, a prolific bearer, late bloomer, one of the very best of the American type. Ripe 15th to 30th July.

Milton—Very early, large, similar in appearance to Wild Goose, two weeks earlier and of better quality, extra late bloomer and a sure bearer.

Charles Downing—One of the finest plums grown, large, nearly round, red, handsome, very abundant bearer and a fine grower, late bloomer, rarely ever missing a crop. Ripe August.

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

Everbearing Plum—New, of Chickasaw type, medium size, red, meaty, juicy, tree a strong grower and very prolific bearer, produces ripe fruit from the first of July until the middle of Sept. This has been fruiting here without ever missing a crop for the past ten years.

EAGLE—Everbearing plum, stronger growth than the above, the fruit is about three times as large as Robinson, and perfectly round, flesh yellow, skin yellow at first, changing to bright red, strikingly handsome, sweet and juicy, a good keeper and a sure bearer. Ripe July, Aug. and Sept.

Red May—The earliest fine large plum in the world. Originated from seed of Abundance, fertilized by Wild Goose, fruit is larger than that of Wild Goose, oblong, pointed, covered all over with deep red, vigorous grower, prolific bearer, blooms late, crop sure. Ripe 25th May to June 10.

Tatge—The king of all good plums, of European strain, fruit large, fine in quality, dark red or purple, round in shape, a fine grower, with beautiful foliage, an early and profuse bearer. August.

Gonzales—Large bright red, of a delicious flavor, fruit as large as Abundance and similar in shape, hardy and very productive, a fine keeper and unsurpassed as an all-round fine plum. Introduced by F. T. Ramsey. Ripe here June 10th to 30th. (See cut); \$1 each.

Red October—The latest plum in the world for Texas; the best of all late plums; it has no rival, a plum of new strain, doubtless a cross with our large wild plum, as large as an average Wild Goose, but more meaty, will keep for a month, together with a long ripening season. Introduced by F. T. Ramsey; stock limited; \$1 each.



CHERRY.

Early Lamarie—Large, dark purple, juicy, rich and excellent, tree a strong grower, the earliest of the sweet cherries. Ripe in May.

Early Richmond—Good size, dark red, one of the very best and reliable.

Large Monimorency—Larger than Early Richmond, dark red, acid.

The Dodson—Large, dark red, sweet and perfectly reliable.

Baldwin—A remarkable new cherry. Introduced by S. J. Baldwin.



QUINCE.

The quince is very valuable for preserving, the tree is of dwarfish habit, and fine grained, close growth, should have ap to dressing of stable manure about the roots every year. The little care required is amply repaid by the rich fruit.

Champion—Fruit large and fine, a heavy bearer, highly recommended.

Meeches—Fruit large, lively orange color, of great beauty, cooking qualities unsurpassed.



PECAN.

Pecans succeed well throughout the Southwest on all soils, preferring deep, alluvial lowlands. We grow from extra large thin shell nuts, procured from Southern Texas and Louisiana.

Prices—2 to 3 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c; grafted, paper shell, \$1, each.

APRICOT.

Alexis—Very hardy, an abundant bearer, yellow, with red cheek, large to very large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. Ripe in June.

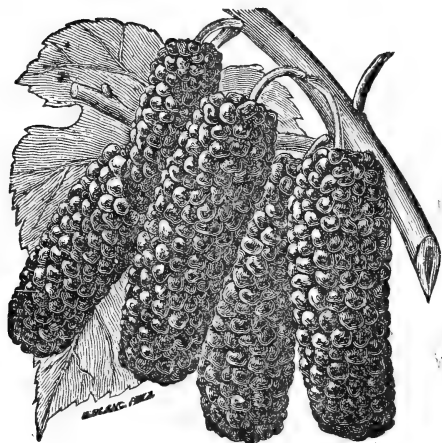
Early Golden—Small, pale orange, juicy and sweet, hardy and productive. Early in June.

Moorpark—One of the largest, orange color, with a red cheek, firm, juicy, with a rich flavor, productive.

FIG.

Brown Turkey—Large, brown, sweet and excellent, quality best.

Celestial—Small, pale violet with bloom, very sweet, best quality.



MULBERRY.

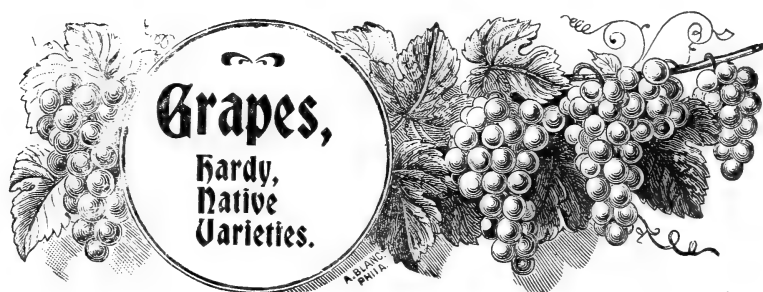
Hicks—(See illustration)—exceedingly prolific, fruit large, sweet, insipid. Begins to bear May 1st and continues through August in seasonable years.

Stubbs—Large, black, vinous, excellent, very prolific and lasts nearly two months in bearing, tree vigorous, with broad foliage, handsome as well as prootable.

New American—The New American Mulberry' we regard it as the best of all the Mulberries. Fruit larger and of much better quality than

Hick's, and is a perfect "everbearing" sort, ripening its fruit from June until frost. Very prolific.





THE GRAPE.—This luscious fruit can be successfully grown on almost any soil, provided it is made sufficiently rich and to drain. Thorough cultivation should be the watch-word. For field culture plant in rows eight feet apart, and eight feet apart in the row. Train to posts or wire about six feet high.

In putting out the grape, prune the roots to four inches long. Only leave two or three buds above the surface of the ground, and keep all others rubbed off. This will make a better growth and do better than if more vine were left. Prune every year, leaving a little more wood each time; prune in December, or before the sap begins to flow. Do not try to grow too much vine; you can pinch back some during the growing season, and when as many as two bunches set on one arm, clip your young vine only two joints ahead of your last bunch formed; do this when the bunch first forms, and keep on holding back. This will cause it to set larger and fuller bunches.

SELECT LIST.

Agawam—Red, bunches large, berries large, of a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Catawba—Red, late, good quality, vigorous grower and productive.

Champion—Black bunch medium, berry large, very early and productive.

Concord—Black, bunch and berry large, extensively planted.

Deleware—Red or brown, bunch and berry small, never mildews, sweet.

Diamond—A white grape of handsome appearance, superior to Niagara in quality, very early, ripening here July 1st. It is very prolific, bunch and berry very large, sweet, tender pulp, but few seed, strong, vigorous grower.

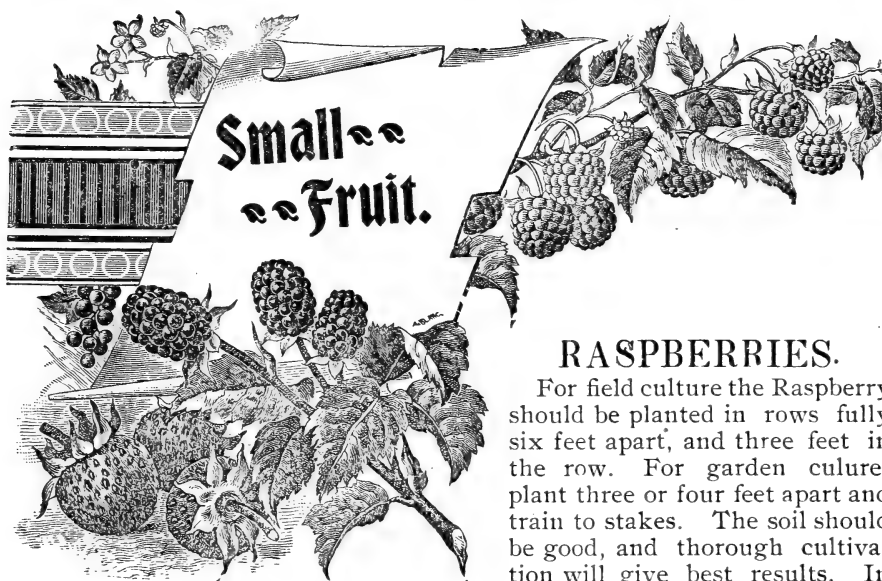
Herbemont—Black, bunch large, berries small, exceedingly hardy.

Moore's Early—Cannot better describe than calling it an early Concord, bunch smaller, berries somewhat larger, healthy and hardy.

Niagra—White, bunch and berry large, showy, compact, occasionally shouldered, quite uniform in size, skin thin, but tough, flesh soft, tender, sweet, pleasant.

Worden's—Black, bunch and berry large, vigorous, hardy and productive.

Berckman's—Red, vigorous grower, productive, berry fair size, sweet, excellent, very fine and much hardier than the Deleware.



RASPBERRIES.

For field culture the Raspberry should be planted in rows fully six feet apart, and three feet in the row. For garden culture, plant three or four feet apart and train to stakes. The soil should be good, and thorough cultivation will give best results. In winter cut out all old canes.

Cuthbert—(Queen of the Market)—Large, red, leading market variety, hardy and strong, rampant grower, and is very productive.

Gregg—Black-cap, berries large, canes very large and healthy, strong, very productive.

Golden Queen—A yellow Raspberry, of the finest flavor, fruit large, strong grower, healthy and vigorous.

Turner—(Thornless)—Strong, healthy, hardy, very prolific, adapted to all soils, both heavy and light. Ripens early, berries medium size, bright crimson, very sweet and rich, a profitable market Raspberry.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Haughton—Medium, roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good, enormously productive.

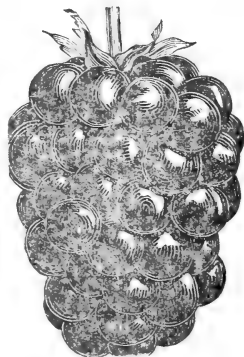
Downing—Very large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use.

CURRENTS.

Red Dutch—Red, very prolific, believed to be the best for this section, very hardy. preferring low lands.

DEWBERRIES.

Austin—Mayes—Originated at Pilot Point, Tex. Decidedly the best of all dewberries, large and handsome, shining, jet black, melting, of delicious quality, plant strong grower and very productive, some of the berries measure one and one-half inches in length by one in diameter. There is more money in this than any other berry that grows. Begins to ripen 10th of May and lasts for 20 days. This will carry you safely up to commencement of the Dallas Blackberry. Strong one-year-old plants. Plant in rows 5 feet wide and 2 feet in the drill.



AUSTIN—MAYES.

BLACKBERRY.

The Blackberry requires the same culture as the Raspberry. Plant in very strong, rich, moist land. When new shoots run up to four feet, cut the top off and it will branch and make a stout stalk that will stand up and not be falling down, the richer the land the better. Cultivate well and no crop will pay you better. Plant in rows 7 feet apart and 2 feet in the drill, lay the plants down and cover up entirely, this will be better, safer and easier. These ripen in about the following order, and will give you berries for two months, or nearly so:

Dallas—A native of Texas, large, round, juicy, sweet, very productive.

Jordan—Begins to ripen when the Dallas is about half gone, about one-third stronger in growth. Berries large and very prolific, flavor as good as the best. One of the most valuable new berries.

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short, very prolific.

Kittatinny—Very large, black, sweet and of most excellent quality, berries ripening on this for more than a month, and follows the Dallas berry nicely; one of the very best for main crop.

Robison—Very vigorous, upright, prolific, uniformly very large; and of the best quality, has proven itself to one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. New. Ripens very early.



SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Sycamore,

Carolina Poplar,

Bolleana Poplar,

Maple,

Elm.

Prices, 25c. to 50c and \$1. Give sizes wanted.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ALTHEA FRUTEX.

These are desirable shrubs. They produce an abundance of flowers during summer and fall. Nearly all are dwarfs, with flowers far superior to the old sorts. Their flowers are mostly double, and include many colors, such as white, pink purple, blue, red, etc. We can furnish all colors, too numerous to attempt a description. Order by color; 25c. each.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS.

A native shrub, growing six to eight feet high, with double purple flowers, quite fragrant; 25c. each.

CRAPE MYRTLE.

Old and well known flowering shrub; pink, purple and crimson, 25c.

CHERRY.

Rockey Mountain—Dwarf, covered in early spring with a profusion of white blossoms; 50c.

FLOWERING ALMOND.

A dwarf shrub, covered with blossoms early in spring. White and pink, each, 25c.; grown on plum stock, very fine.

JAPAN QUINCE.

Producing large quantities of flowers very early in spring; 20c. each.

HYDRANGEA.

Paniculata Grandiflora—Exceedingly fine shrub, growing six to eight feet high, flowers white, great pyramidal panicles a foot long, in great profusion, in summer; 25c. each.

LILAC.

We can furnish of this shrub the blue and white flowering, 25c. each.

SNOWBALL.

Opulus—A favorite old shrub, produces large globular clusters of white flowers; 25c. each.

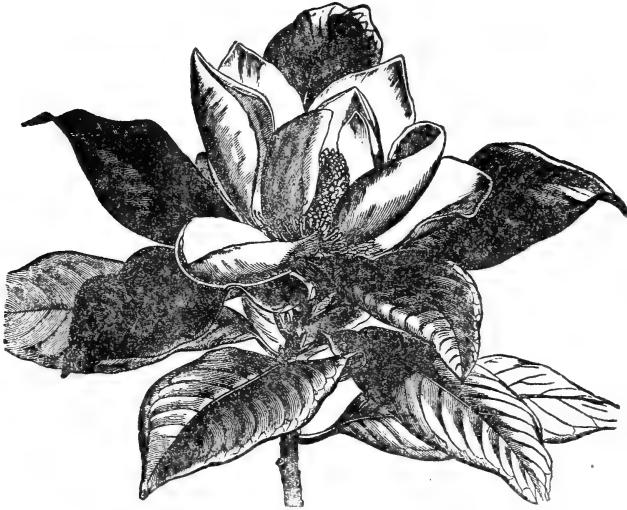
Japan Snowball—Flowers not so large as on the Opulus, but fine and stand up more erect; greatly superior to the former; 35c. each.

SPIREA

Prunifolia—(Bridal Wreath)—Its long branches are quite concealed by a profusion of neat, white, double flowers, like little daises; 25c.

Anthony Waterer—Everbearing red flowers, small low shrub, covered with bloom from early in June, throughout June to December; 35c.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF
BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

It is the most noble and beautiful of all the American broad-leaved evergreen trees. The foliage is very handsome, large, thick, brilliant, glossy on upper surface. The flowers are pure white, exceedingly large, and of the richest fragrance. See illustration. Great care should be taken with the Magnolia. Cut off at least one-half of the leaves, when transplanted; prepare your ground well, have hole large enough to take all roots naturally, fill up partly with good top soil, placing around roots carefully with the hand, then pour in water enough to make a thin slop so that the earth will settle around the roots well, when settled fill to level; to carry through first summer, sink old pipe or long can down to the roots and fill around with dirt, water your tree through this pipe. Don't spare the water, and victory is yours. Water heavy in summer. Plant 2 inches deeper than they grew in the nursey.

EVERGREEN CHERRY—(Wild Peach)—Very bushy, nice plants 2 to 3 ft., 25c.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; 4 to 6 ft., 50c.

BOX.

English Tree Box—Well known and succeeds almost everywhere. It is rather slow growth, compared with other evergreens, but remarkable for its longevity, and finally gets to be 5 to 6 feet high.

EVONYMUS.

Prices—each, 10 to 20c., according to size.

Evonymus Japonicus—One of the fastest growing evergreen shrubs, suitable either for hedge or single specimens, can be greatly improved by cutting back to induce bushy form. No evergreen has such a bright dark green color in winter as this.

PRIVET.

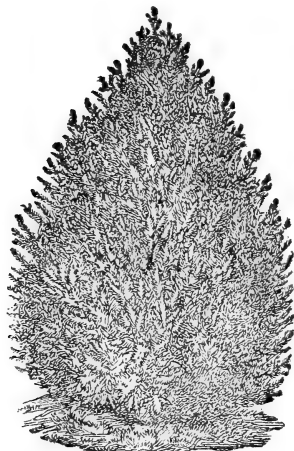
Prices—50c. per 12; \$4.00 per 100.

Amoor River—An evergreen, very hardy, never known to be killed from cold. Shear in any desired form. The hardiest and best privet known.



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

ARBOR VITÆ.



ROSEDALE.

Chinese—A strong growing hardy variety, dark green in color, makes a medium size, compact and beautiful tree; choice plants, 30 to 50c.

Golden—Handsome and compact, of a beautiful golden color, very desirable; 35 to 50c. each

Rosedale—Habit of the Golden, color dark steel blue, feathery, soft, compact and very beautiful; 35 to 50c. each.

Biota Aurea Nana—A new variety, of very dwarf and compact habit, a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. The original plant is now 10 years old, is only 4 feet high and is perfect in every respect; 35 to 50c.

Biota Semper Aurea—A beautiful variety, more golden than Aurea, it retains its bright golden hue longer; ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet; 35 to 50 cents.

Biota Aurea Conspicua—The finest Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ known, more erect than Aurea, foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green; 2 feet, 35c., 3 feet, 50c.

JUNIPER.

English—A handsome, compact, small tree; 50c.

Irish—A beautiful pyramidal tree of graceful form; 25 to 50c. each.

Red Cedar—Well known cedar of our forests, select kind, 3 feet, 25c.; 4 to 5 feet, 50c. Good; nice, perfect tops; larger in proportion.



CLIMBERS.

HONEY SUCKLE.

Golden Nettle—A most remarkable variety; leaves are bright green, beautifully nettled all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in fall; 20c.

Evergreen—Large bell shaped flowers, dark red, leaves very large, dark green; 20c. each.

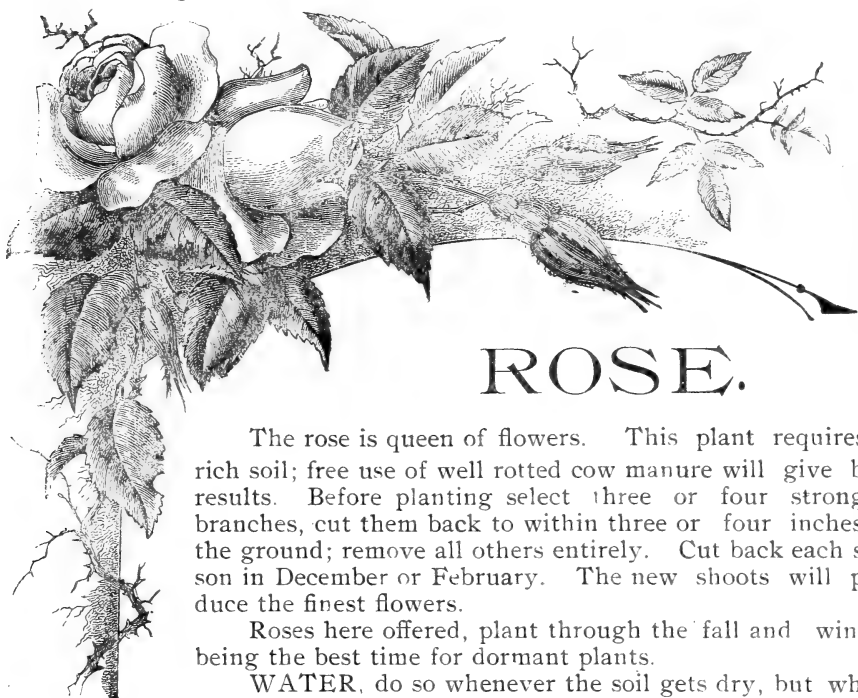
WISTERIA-

Sinensis Alba—A grand white variety, and acknowledged to be the greatest acquisition to this species of climbers. Very early; 25c. each.

Sinensis Purpurea—A beautiful climber, producing in early spring large clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers a vigorous grower; 25c. each.

CLEMATIS.

White, large two year old plants, blooming size; 25c. each.



ROSE.

The rose is queen of flowers. This plant requires a rich soil; free use of well rotted cow manure will give best results. Before planting select three or four strongest branches, cut them back to within three or four inches of the ground; remove all others entirely. Cut back each season in December or February. The new shoots will produce the finest flowers.

Roses here offered, plant through the fall and winter, being the best time for dormant plants.

WATER, do so whenever the soil gets dry, but whenever water is applied do it thoroughly, so as to soak the soil to the roots; when the bed dries off a day or so after, loosen the soil around them lightly. Our Roses here offered are strong, thrifty plants, from open ground, one and two years old; on own roots.

SELECT LIST.

La France—Silvery pink, free bloomer, vigorous grower

Duchess of Albany—Very large and full, deeper color than La France.

White Cochet—White, large, full free bloomer.

Snowflake—Strong, vigorous free bloomer, small white flowers.

Mary Washington—Famous, hardy climber, white, in clusters.

The Queen—Pure white, lovely rose, free bloomers.

Catherine Mermet—Buds large, globular, lovely pink.

Mrs. DeGraw—Rich, glossy pink, very strong grower. A royal rose, for gardens or cemetery plants it has no equal. Very free bloomer.

The Bride—White, free bloomer, large and double.

Bridesmaid—Bright, clear pink, large, perfectly double.

Maid of Honor—Fine pink shade free bloomer.

Clara Watson—Color is Salmon pink, very free bloomer, on long stems, very fragrant and a fine grower.

Gen. R. E. Lee—Yellow, long pointed buds, delicate grower.

Etoile de Lyon—This is considered one of the finest yellow bedding roses for outside planting. It is, moreover, one of the hardiest in the Tea section. It blooms freely, and every flower is a gem. It equals Marechal Neil in size, on strong bushes. A deep chrome yellow. A remarkable rose, deserving extensive culture.

Perle Dis Jardins—Deep canary, large full and fine form.

Climbing Perle Dis Jardins—Deep canary yellow, large full and fine long buds, on long stems, free bloomer, one of the finest

Mosella—Chrome Yellow center, creamy white on outer edge.

White La France—Identical with La France, except in color, which is pearly white, sometimes tinged with fawn. This is one of the most striking and beautiful roses on our grounds, and is sure to become popular.

Burbank—New, deep cherry crimson, free bloomer.

Mamon Cochet—Free blooming, clearest pink and salmon.

Mad. Testout—Clear pink, vigorous and fragrant.

Meteor—Velvety red, deepest glowing crimson.

Climbing Meteor—Grand New Velvety Red Rose—The brightest colored of all Roses. Beautiful, high-colored, rich, velvety red buds and flowers. Climbing Meteor is the acme of all red Climbing Roses. It is a free, persistent bloomer, and will make a growth of from ten to fifteen feet in a season. In bloom all the time, as it is a true ever-bloomer. We do not hesitate to place it at the head of the list of all Roses for Summer blooming, as it will make a strong growth, and is literally loaded with its deep, rich, red flowers all the time. Its flowers are much larger than the Meteor, and are richer in color. It is just the Rose to train up to the veranda or around windows, where its great beauty will show up to advantage. Don't fail to plant one or more of Climbing Meteor.

Crimson Rambler—Very vigorous grower, brightest crimson, which remains undimmed to the end. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panacles, or trusses, each carrying from thirty to forty blooms.

Yellow Rambler—The color is decided yellow. The flowers are very sweet scented; habit of growth is very vigorous.

American Beauty—High, rich, rose color, free bloomer.

Empress of China—New, free flowering climber, soft red, light pink.

Henrietta—Bright, cherry red, vigorous, free blooming climber.

Marechal Neil—Yellow, very full and large, finest.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—This beautiful Rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal Rose as well. We have white Roses that have elegant buds, but when full blown are not all that is desired. Then again, we have white Roses that are elegant when full blown, but have poor buds. This Rose combines both of the good qualities. It is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds, and formed with large pedals of best substance; shows no center when fully open, very large, pure creamy white.

The Orchard from Start to Finish.



The following paragraphs represent the best thoughts of many writers on this subject, a consensus of opinion regarding the establishing of a successful orchard:

There can be no successful tree planting without a successful man at the back of it.

You cannot make a thoroughbred out of a scrub, either in animals, plants or trees.

A tree should have plenty of life and vigor at the start, in order to make a fair growth the first season.

A good body and a poor head answer about the same purpose on a tree as on a man.

There are more failures in tree planting from failure of the planter than from any other cause.

My advice to a man contemplating the planting of an orchard is not to begin unless he is confident he will do his part for the next ten years.

Don't select a spot that is good for nothing else, but arrange to have something for your trees to live on after they are planted.

The trees should be young and thrifty, better not over two years old.

The transplanting should be done in a careful manner and the soil well packed around the roots without injuring them.

A mulch around each tree will greatly help it the first season. A few forksful of old straw manure will answer.

After setting, the trees should annually be trimmed, cultivated, fertilized and protected from insects.

The essentials to successful tree planting are common sense, industry, perseverance and faith.

Get your trees from some reliable nursery and not from some unreliable tree dealer that buys cheap stock to fill their orders with.

A mistake in varieties will be a great one, because you will be a long time in finding it out, and then cannot remedy it.

Ascertain what varieties are most successful in your locality and take the advice of those having such experience.

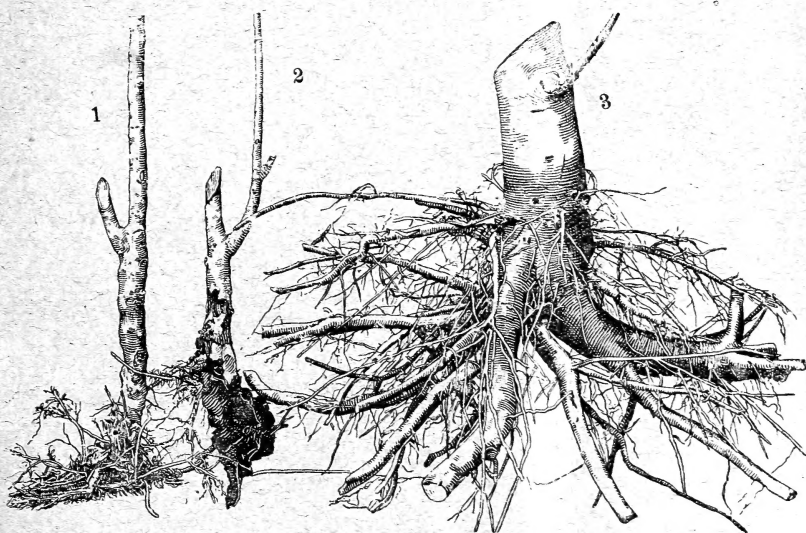
Keep grass and weeds away in the fall, so there will be no shelter for mice in winter.

An "ounce of prevention" is the best remedy for borers. The way to get them out is to never let them get in. Dig all loose earth and sod away from the base of the tree in early spring and then paint the trunk with something. Cement and skimmed milk, lime whitewash, whaleoil soap, all are good.

To "him that overcometh" shall go the profits naturally belonging to him who neglects and fails.

See our agents all along the line or send your orders direct to the Nursery.

Examine Carefully the two
Sets of Trees that are
here Illustrated.



- No. 1. Piece-root Apple Tree 7 years old.
No. 2. Same as above but dead; see cause of death.
No. 3. Whole-root Apple Tree 6 years old.



SMITH PEAR.